



TRUE . . . They weren't letting them out of the chutes three at a time. However, the above turf bustin' pictures by Photographer Don Kettler indicate that there was more than a full roster of action at the collegiate rodeo in Klamath Falls last weekend. More of the same will be available to Klamath Basin residents during the Klamath Celebrations Rodeo on July 4-5, and during the annual Klamath Basin Roundup between July 25-27.

Life In Bolivia Related By Former Oretch Instructor

By RUTH KING

The part that American dollars are playing in improved public relations between the United States and Bolivia, in better agricultural practices in that country, in 4-H Club work, education, public health service, road building, and development of sports, is outlined in a recent letter from a former Klamath Falls man, Morris C. (Andy) Anderson.

Anderson, an instructor for 10



ANDY ANDERSON

years at Oregon Technical Institute, left here in March 1957 for a two year stint in the South American country to assist in setting up a new educational institution which is placing increased emphasis on agriculture. He was one of 33 educators in America to be named to the important work with the International Cooperation Administration. He left here in March 1957. His immediate superior is also an American, W. H. Sullivan, ex-professor of Oklahoma University.

The Bolivia mission, Anderson writes, is considered superior to the 27 other similar missions over the world. The services of the ICA reach the remote outposts in the country as well as the cities and the colleges.

Under the program, jungle areas are being cleared to be used for agriculture and miners who eke out a mere existence, are urged to turn to farming. Extension serv-

ices are offering help to the uninitiated who till the soil, and 4-H clubs are flourishing.

Those under the program who work especially in the field of health, are doing a tremendous job in sanitation, Anderson states.

For instance, Santa Cruz, an old Spanish City of 30,000 to 40,000 persons, has no water distribution system, no sewer system, sidewalks or paved street. The city was isolated except for air travel until three years ago. Now, this year, this part of Bolivia is connected with the outside world by the only paved road in the country, put in by ICA and by a railroad, paid for by the Argentine government. There are only 330 miles of blacktopped roads to date and few miles of even dirt roads in Bolivia.

Anderson is employed on the ICA building of a vocational agricultural college in the Santa Cruz area which will accommodate 200 students. The first full-scale classroom instruction is scheduled for July of this year. Anderson was employed as a gas and diesel motor professor but his job includes co-direction of the institute, coaching all the sports programs, plus teaching a mechanics class and traveling over Bolivia to other schools as a trouble shooter. He has also taught the mechanics class for the SAI division.

Teachers trained at the vocational college where Anderson is located go to other schools in Bolivia to set up vocational programs. Each American under the program has a "national counterpart" carefully selected for training who will be prepared when the Americans leave at the end of two years, to carry on the teaching of American methods of farming.

The ICA is extremely popular with Bolivians and they deeply appreciate help that is being given by the American taxpayer. While 65 per cent of the population can neither read nor write, they know that it is American dollars, contributed by Americans that makes this help possible. They are eager to learn while financial assistance is still available. Secretary of State Dulles is also popular in Bolivia.

Communism, Anderson writes, has a foothold in the country with radio Moscow broadcasting the best American music in both English and Spanish. Bolivians love American music. With advancement of the ICA program, however, Communism is losing ground.

With every student who registers in school, a Communist is lost to membership.

Revolutions are common, there having been three since Anderson arrived. At the time his letter was written, one was in progress with 5,000 Bolivian soldiers in Santa Cruz.

Girls outnumber men seven to one in the city. A priest informed Anderson that there has never been a census and that 20 per cent of those living in the city have never been married and the percentage is greater in rural regions. Chief mode of transportation is by ox cart.

Anderson takes the Herald and News which arrives two months late. From 100 to 200 students and staff members of the school read it eagerly. Anderson has learned to speak Spanish.

Letters will reach him in care of the American Embassy, in two and one half mile high La Paz, Bolivia.

Milk Has Many Uses In Food Preparation

There's many a way to get milk into meals, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reminds homemakers. Most people find milk a very refreshing beverage, so get their daily milk quota by drinking it plain. However, in cooking or other food preparation, there are many ways to add milk into the daily fare, thus adding dividends in nutritive value and often flavor as well. For more milk at breakfast, you can pour hot milk over poached eggs on toast. Use milk instead of water when cooking cereals, following directions usually given on the cereal package.

Step up milk value in many foods containing fluid milk by adding dry milk. Try this when preparing soups, mashed potatoes, cereals, and other cooked foods. If you add four tablespoons of dry milk to each cup of fluid milk, you make the dish about twice as rich in milk value as when you use fluid milk alone.

Puddings and pie fillings made with evaporated milk will offer more milk value if two or more parts evaporated milk are added to one part of water instead of the usual one to one proportion. Cream soups, creamed or scalloped main dishes, custards and other milk puddings also help build up milk in meals.

Maintenance Of Roll Roofing Easily Handled By Handy Man

By MR. FIX
Distributed by NEA Service

If you have a flat-roofed garage, porch or car port covered with roll roofing, its maintenance is a chore that you can handle. A "flat" roof usually has a slope of about 1/4 inch per foot to permit rain runoff, so you'll hardly need mountain-goat agility to tackle the job. Just watch your step.

HERE'S HOW:

Some people follow a yearly program of coating the entire roof with asbestos roof coating whether or not the impregnated felt needs renewing. On older roofs, where tiny cracks are likely to be numerous, this is a wise plan. The liquid coating is easily applied with a long-handled brush or an old broom.

Leaks develop usually hen minor cracks in roll roofing are neglected.

Occasionally, you may find a place where the roofing is beginning to bulge.

Cut the roofing at that point so that it can be flattened. Then cut

a new piece of roofing that is larger than the area to be repaired.

Remove fragments of old roofing at point of damage.

It may be necessary to remove a small strip if the roofing is to lie perfectly flat. Trowel some heavy cement over the slit. Spread generously.

While the cement is still wet, place the previously cut patch of roll roofing over the spot. Press firmly, making the patch as smooth as possible.

Nail the edges of the patch. Use galvanized or some other non-rusting nail. Once the patch is nailed in place, cover the edges with more cement. Cover nail-heads, too.

Smaller cracks can be repaired with heavy roof cement alone. Trowel in plenty to fill the crack and coat the area around it.

Leaks can develop along the edges of a porch roof, where it meets the house. A coating of cement along both edges of the flashing at the joint will cure your troubles. A crack in the flashing can be filled with cement.

If a portion of the flashing is damaged, try improvising a repair to save cost of replacement.

A piece of sheet metal or roll roofing cut the same width as the old flashing will make a good patch.

Cut the patch longer than the part to be replaced so that it overlaps the good flashing. Apply plenty of cement over, under and around the patch.

Secure firmly with rustproof nails and cover their heads with cement.

Work-saver: Pick a relatively cool, calm day in which to work. The hot sun keeps the cement from drying, makes your work slower.

Society Honors Jedediah Smith

The Redwoods League is directing attention to the fact that the Del Norte County Historical Society this week is honoring Jedediah Smith, the first explorer to pass through this region. This is the 130th anniversary of the coming of the white man to northwestern California and Southern Oregon.

"On June 1, 1823, Jedediah Smith and his party," recalls the bulletin of the society, "were camped on a ridge north of the Klamath River, in what is now Del Norte County, and on successive days moved to the coast and along it, camping at the present site of Crescent City two days."

Smith's accomplishments were not limited to the exploration of this region. He traversed California and "the Oregon country. Jedediah Smith's importance," summarizes the Pacific historian, "rests not on a single accomplishment, but on a dozen or more unbelievable achievements. Here are a few of his firsts: He was the blazer of the southern and the central routes to the Pacific, the Oregon-California trail, and the crossing of the Sierra Nevada."

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